

RWSS: Key Principles & Themes

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Water and Sanitation Program

Structure of Presentation

- Background on the Water and Sanitation Program
- Bank's Lending Portfolio
- Key RWSS Principles
- The Swajal Project
- Future Learning

Water and Sanitation Program

The WSP is an international partnership that aims at helping the 1 billion poor around the world gain sustained access to improved water and sanitation services



Strategic approach is to influence



We create leverage for...

Donors to...

- Expand policy influence within countries
- Gain comparative global learning/experience
- Try new investment approaches
- NGOs/Private Sector to...Scale up their ideas
- Gain comparative global learning/experience
- Access the public sector and increase investment support

Client Governments to ...

- Gain comparative global learning/experience
- Access dedicated policy advice
- Gear up support for new policies through donor co-ordination

Bank operations to

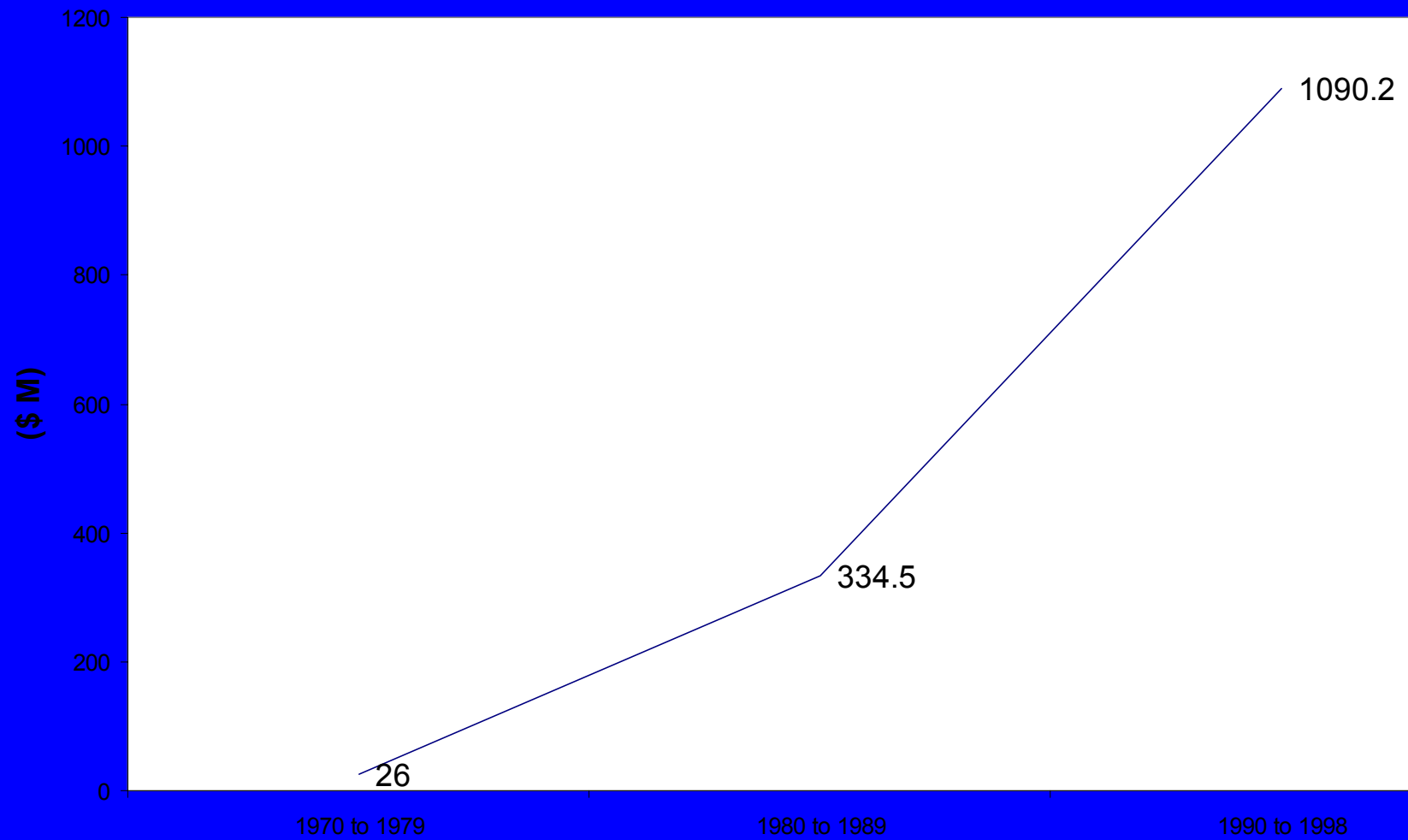
- Build global knowledge network
- Target poverty more effectively

Management Basics

- Managed by the World Bank and mainly funded by bilateral donor agencies
- Decentralized field network of 70 professionals
- 5 regional offices, presence in 13 developing countries, operations in 36 countries
- \$15 million P/A
- 400+ products/year



RURAL WATER LENDING 1970-1998



Rural Water Lending by Decade

Dublin-Rio Principles

- Water is both an economic as well as a social good
- Water is best managed at the lowest appropriate level

Key RWSS Principles

Policy Environment

- Promote DRA where communities make informed choices on service levels and delivery mechanisms
- Institutional reform: communities own facilities, private sector provides goods and services and government facilitates
- Appropriate legal framework
- Implement CWS within context of broader local government

Financing Principles

- Communities pay part of the capital cost and all O&M costs
- Users pay more for higher levels of service
- improve community level financial management and resource mobilization systems
- set up robust financing mechanisms form public and private sector, including micro-credit

Service Delivery Principles

- Support a range of delivery and management options based on service levels, population size, etc.
- Remove barriers to private sector participation
- mechanisms for allowing users to make informed choice on technology and service levels
- promote community contracting and transparency in all procurement

Capacity Building Principles

- Projects must have realistic objectives consistent with local capacity and build in local knowledge
- DRA recognizes the need to support community outreach, social intermediation, and training
- Innovative tools and methodologies are required
- Capacity building is required before , during and after facility construction

Anti-Poverty Principles

- Identify vulnerable groups and monitor access of the poorer communities to project services
- expand range of technology options
- ensure adequate flow of information to all eligible communities
- recognize and build on existing safety nets within communities
- involve women and minority groups in community decisions and management

Environmental Management Principles

- Promote holistic view of IWRM in designing community water supply policies and programs
- source protection, conservation and education of water users
- appropriate water resource allocation among competing users
- waste management as integral part of IWRM

DRA around the world



The Swajal RWSS Project Uttar Pradesh, India

Key Design Features

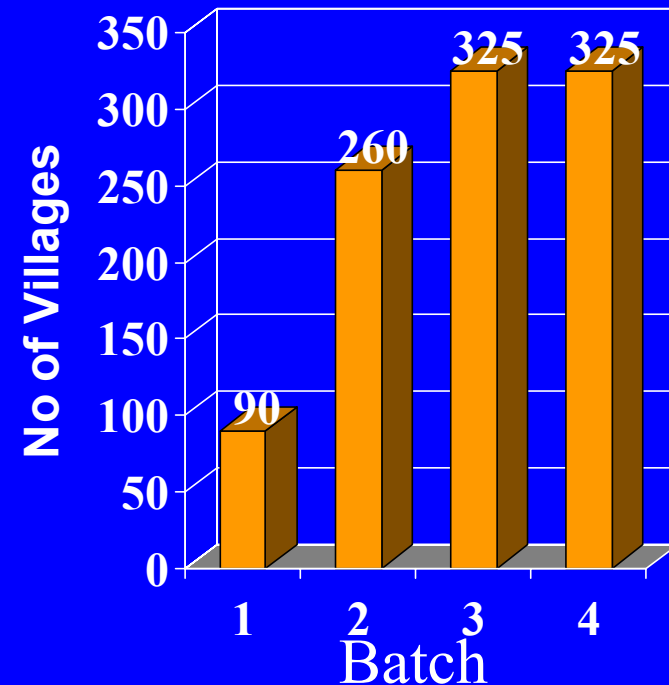
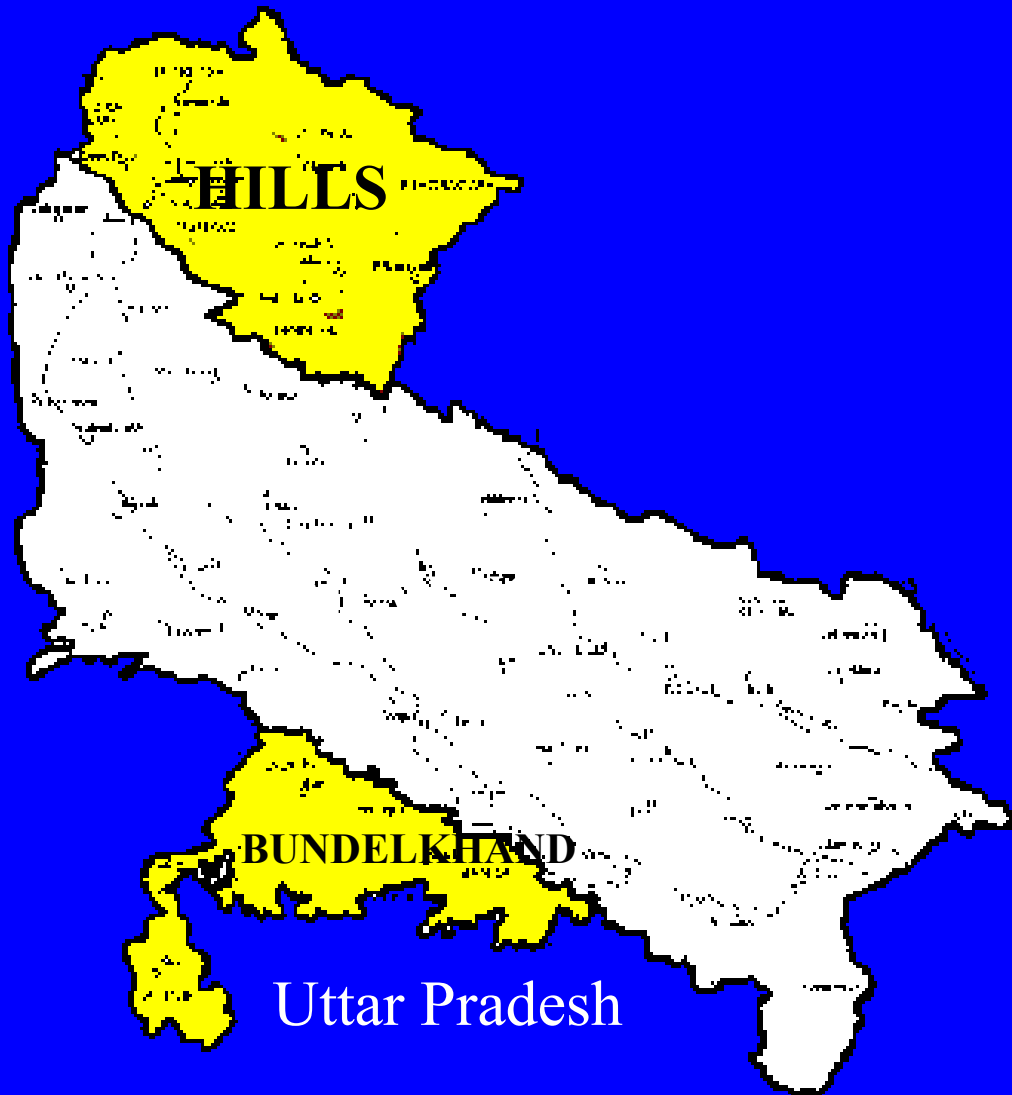
- Community driven, demand responsive approach
- New institutional arrangement - partnership between autonomous registered society, NGOs and communities
- Direct funding to communities, which manage funds and contract goods / services themselves
- Single sector RWSS project

Cost Recovery Rules

10% capital cost sharing for water supply
Upfront cash contribution varying from 1% to 5%
100% O&M cost and management by community
About 60% cost sharing for individual latrines,
garbage pits and compost pits.

*This is the first time in India that rural communities
are contributing towards the capital cost of water supply*

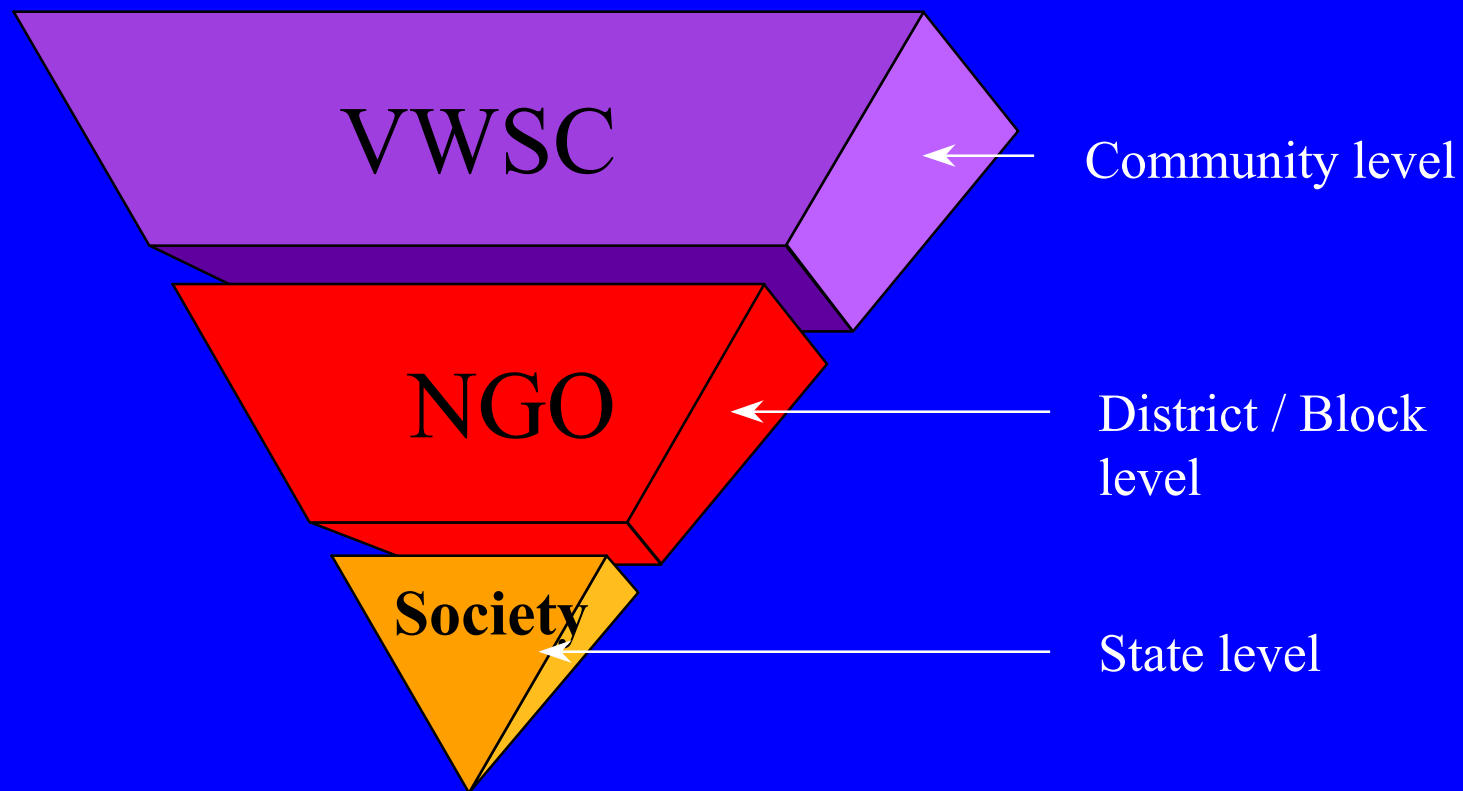
Project Scope



- 19 districts- Hills and Bundelkhand
- 1000 villages (1996- 2002)

The Institutional Framework

Inverted pyramid with community on top



Community's Choice of Technology:

Options discussed	Total Scheme cost	Average O&M cost per HH per month	Scheme selected
Lift scheme	Rs.6,00,000	Rs.60/-	
Gravity	Rs.4,25,000	Rs.15/-	✓
Rain Water	Rs,5,28,000	Rs.10/-	

Harvesting **Village Samli, Pithoragarh**

Gravity system selected for the following reasons :

- *Capital cost is lowest with low O&M cost*
- *Easy to operate and maintain*
- *Adequate and safe source*

Future Learning

- SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONAL REFORM: set-up and strengthen consumer-focused, decentralized partnership arrangements between local governments, communities, NGOs, and the private sector.
- DEVELOPING FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE APPROACHES: identify and promote sound financial policies; promote private financing; increase community and private contributions to better leverage scarce public finance;

Future Learning (contd.)

- RETHINKING HYGIENE AND SANITATION PROMOTION: Preparation of large-scale social marketing campaign for hand-washing and soap usage through public-private partnerships.
- NEW MANAGEMENT MODELS FOR SMALL TOWNS AND MULTI-VILLAGE SCHEMES:
- PROMOTING PRIVATE SECTOR PROVISION OF OPERATING SERVICES AND VIABLE SUPPLY CHAINS OF GOODS AND SERVICES:

Thank You